

# Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XXVII.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1909.

NO. 32

## Yellow Pine is Difficult to Cultivate.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 26.—(Special.)—A study of conditions in the yellow pine forests of the southwest, made during the past season by the United States forest service at the recently established Coconino forest experiment station, has brought out very strikingly the difficulty of securing natural reproduction in this type of forest.

In northern Arizona, perhaps at least half of the forest is without young growth of any kind, and old cuttings are frequently barren wastes. The most important factors in bringing this about are the climate, fire, methods of cutting, disposal of brush and grazing; in most cases two or more of these factors work together in preventing reproduction.

Climatic conditions, even when they do not injuriously affect the older trees, are apt to be especially unfavorable for the establishment of a good crop of seedlings, and curiously enough in a region noted for its heat and aridity frost is one of the most serious enemies of the young growth. The rainfall is very unevenly distributed throughout the year, and while in most of the yellow pine region it probably averages about 20 inches, this comes mainly in midsummer and winter.

Spring is the most arid season of the year, and it is almost impossible for seedlings to get started then. The result is that a majority of the seeds germinate during August, and not having time to fully complete the season's growth are killed by early fall frosts. Foresters who had previously investigated this problem had realized in a general way the importance of frost, but it was not until actual experiments by means of sample plots were made that this point was definitely settled.

Owing to the extremely trying climatic conditions, some protection to the young seedlings for the first year or two is necessary. Consequently light cuttings are favorable, and the disposal of brush by scattering rather than by burning helps to protect the seedlings from the weather. The greater part of the region is quite heavily grazed, and experiments have shown that sheep, in particular, do a great deal of damage to seedlings.

Sample counts showed that within a pasture from which sheep were excluded, only 5.4 per cent. of the young trees were injured by the grazing of burros and cattle, while immediately outside of this same pasture, where the sheep were allowed to run at will, 28.2 per cent. of the young growth was damaged. Trees up to 3 or 4 feet in height are apt to be injured in this way, but the full extent of the damage is often not realized, since the inconspicuous young seedlings are damaged most severely. Fires, of course, completely destroy young growth on burned over areas, and their prevention is absolutely necessary if a satisfactory second crop is to be secured.

While the study has not yet been completed, the preliminary results are of great practical interest and value, and point to the methods of management which must be used in this type of forest. Light cuttings, disposal of the brush by lopping and scattering, and the exclusion of sheep until the cut-over areas have a satisfactory young growth, seem to offer the best means of furnishing a sufficient supply of seed and of protecting the young growth from unfavorable weather conditions and from destruction by grazing.

## Review of the Copper Handbook.

The eighth annual edition of the Copper Handbook, just issued by the author, Mr. Horace J. Stevens, of Houghton, Michigan, is at hand. It is an octavo volume of 1,500 pages, in breviter type, but by slight increases in the width and height of the printed matter on each page, together with a reduction in the leading, but without using a smaller face of type, each page carries one-third more matter than formerly, and the new edition, with only 1,500 pages, contains one-half more matter than the preceding edition, which had 1,228 pages.

The principal chapter of the book, devoted to detailed descriptions of the copper mines of the globe, has 1,185 pages, describing no less than 6,767 copper mines and copper companies, in all parts of the world, comparing with 4,627 listed in the preceding edition. This long chapter, which was unrevised in Volume VII, owing to fire, accident and illness, has been completely rewritten, even the obituaries of the defunct companies having been improved by the addition of neat verbal tombstones.

Copper is considered under a great variety of heads, in the preliminary chapters of the book, these giving, in non-technical but correct language, a vast amount of information relating to the geology and mineralogy of copper and copper ores, with chapters devoted to mining, milling, smelting, leaching and refining, and yet other chapters treating of the history of the metal, brands, grades, substitutes and uses. The very complete glossary of mining terms is reprinted from Vol. VII. The final chapter, devoted to statistics, is the most complete and compendious given in any work dealing with the subject, whether issued officially or privately, and its authority has been recognized officially and by the copper trade.

It is rarely that a single work is found of such general importance to such a great diversity of interests as is the Copper Handbook, which is practically an encyclopedia of the entire subject of copper, and, as such, is of equal interest to miner, metallurgist, refiner, producer and consumer. To the investor or speculator in copper shares, it is as nearly indispensable as a work of reference can become. As usual, the Copper Handbook is exceedingly frank in its comments, and the descriptions of mining companies considered by the author to be dishonest, are marked by the utmost limit of plain speaking. That seven preceding editions, embodying language of the same tartness, have appeared without a single libel suit being brought into court, though many going companies are branded as swindlers, is evidence that Mr. Stevens, notwithstanding the fact that he denounces several hundred companies as frauds, is sure of his ground in making such scathing arraignments as are contained in this and the past editions of his book.

The price of the Copper Handbook is five dollars, in a strong green buckram binding, and the selling plan is unique, as the book is sent to anyone ordering it, from any part of the globe, without a penny in advance, the publisher prepaying carriage charges, and allowing the purchaser a week's inspection, and accepting the return of the book in settlement of the charge if, upon inspection, it does not prove satisfactory. That this plan is successful is proven by the fact that it has been followed for six consecutive years, and that the Copper Handbook now circulates in every country that has a postage stamp of its own, and is claimed, by the publisher, without recorded contradiction, to enjoy the largest circulation of any mining annual printed in any language. Anyone interested in copper, or copper shares, can well afford to write Mr. Stevens, ordering a copy of the Copper Handbook, without advance payment, and subject to approval after a week's inspection.

## Ore Teams Scarce in Utah.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 28.—The officials of the Columbus Consolidated company of Alta are scouring the country for ore teams, so great is the pressure to relieve the property of its accumulated shipping grades of rock. General Manager Tony Jacobson states that he has promise of four teams, which will bring the available number up to 37, but that he has work for 40 teams continuously, and is in hopes of securing that number within the next week or ten days.

Every available space at Alta is filled with Columbus Consolidated ores which ought to be brought to the local market. Development work on the new west ore shoot on the 400-foot level is being retarded because all the

chutes and bins are overflowing with rich rock. Mr. Jacobson says that two men a shift can break down more of this ore than the present number of teams can handle.

When asked regarding the developments on the fourth level east of the shaft, he says that there has been no decided change in the past few days. The management still keeps breaking down bunches of silver and copper ore of fine grade, but no permanent body is expected until the drift has gained the contact. Work on the No. 2 fissure, close to the mouth of the main tunnel, is getting into shape, and this drift is making for the contact also; at the present time presenting a face of milling ore.

## The Tailings Case.

At the session of the supreme court at Phoenix recently the decision of Judge Nave was sustained. This decision will not affect the operation of the great concentrating plants of this district, as the companies have expended thousands of dollars during the past few years in building dams and reservoirs for the storage of the tailings. One big dam was constructed in the Morenci canyon, which takes care of all the tailings from the A. C. concentrator below Morenci, and the water running into the river from the dam is free of slimes. At Clifton the A. C. company has constructed an expensive pipe line and for some time has been pumping tailings on the lower part of Hill's flat, where they are dammed and settled, with the result that the water running into the river is absent of any substance detrimental to vegetation.

Likewise the Shannon Copper company has a large storage reservoir in the canyon near its concentrator, in which the tailings are settled, and the water running from this reservoir is perfectly clear. Thus have the mining companies of this district mastered a situation which for a long time threatened the successful operation of the concentrator, without which few of the mines could be operated. It seems to be the general opinion now that the small amount of matter that enters the river will in no way damage the farming lands of the valley.—Copper Era.

## Turkish Throne Surrounded by Mystery.

To say that the story of Abdul Hamid reads like a romance is to do it injustice. From his infancy he inspired fear and repulsion and we are told that his father gave orders that the child should never be brought to him in the morning lest he might cast ill luck over the whole day.

He was, it is said, the son of an Armenian slave girl who renounced Christianity for Islam of Abdul Mejid. "At wise and liberal ruler was succeeded by the wild and tempestuous Abdul Aziz, whose maniacal frenzies forced his ministers to depose him. He ended his life a few days later by opening his veins with scissors.

Abdul Mejid, the liberal minded reformer, left an older son Murad, of legitimate birth and in many ways resembling his father. Murad V. was raised to the throne made vacant by the deposition of Abdul Aziz at the end of May, 1876. Three months later he himself was removed from the throne, and a pall of mystery ascended upon him which has never been raised.

Hundred tongued rumors declare that he still lives, the lawful sovereign of Turkey, commander of the faithful, caliph of Islam, in the marble dungeon of the Cheragan palace, and no Mohammedan boatman will willingly approach the forbidden ground on which the Cheragan stands on a cliff above the Bosphorus.

Whether Murad V. lives is known only to Abdul Hamid, the younger brother, who succeeded to the throne. But this much is certain: Murad, soon after the suicide of his maniac uncle, was stricken with mental depression, perhaps brain fever, and a commission of doctors with Abdul Hamid's physician at its head, declared that he was hopelessly insane.

The sheik ul Islam the religious head of the Moslem world, thereupon

declared a regency, and it was reported for his brother Murad that Abdul Hamid went on the throne.

The name "Young Turks" is a paradox. Many of them are not Turks. Many of them are no longer young. They simply represent the best and most enlightened men of every race and creed in the sultan's dominions, united in the desire to give their land a righteous rule instead of a treacherous tyranny, and ambitious to place Turkey among the foremost nations of the earth.

For years they carried on their agitation, ceaselessly, fearlessly, with boundless self-sacrifice. At length, in July of last year, they forced the sultan to respect the constitution and to convene a parliament. This body held its first meeting on December 17 last, and with it came into power a ministry which was supposed to represent in a large measure the reform ideas of the "Young Turks." In it however, were some wise men of the old regime whose professed conversion to constitutionalism turned out to be a sham, and after a four months' experiment the "Young Turks" recently rose against the inauguration of a new oppression and started the movement of "Young Turks" troops toward the capital.

## Money For Work at Ray.

Robert D. Grant, president of the American Mines & Exploration company, Central building, Los Angeles, and one of the large owners of the Ray Consolidated Copper company, who has just returned from a business trip to New York, says that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 is to be invested in the Ray mine at Kelvin, Arizona, in equipment of a mill and smelter.

Asked about the plants of the Ray company and his visit to New York, Grant said:

"The developments at the mine have been most satisfactory and already there is ore in sight and from drillings which show in excess of 25,000,000 tons, the average of which is higher than the Bingham camp in Utah or Nevada Consolidated.

"Plans are being made for a concentrator and smelting works at the mine. The capacity of the mill authorized is 3,000 tons but this may be doubled, making it the same size as the Utah Copper company's plant at Garfield, Nevada.

"We have expended well above 1,000,000 and between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 more will be invested in mine equipment and mill and smelter.

"We have been operating on a 3000 ton scale long enough to determine that when the large works are complete we will be able to put copper into New York for at least eight cents a pound."

Grant declared that he was glad to be back from the east, and continued: "I found business conditions in New York and Chicago improving, with much more confidence manifested in legitimate mining.

"A great many more inquires are being made by people who are beginning to realize that the large porphyry copper deposits are to be great factors in the low cost production."—Phoenix Democrat.

## To Start Mill to Work Tailings.

Tombstone, Arizona, April 24.—Bert Macia, the general foreman of the Tombstone Consolidated Mines company, who with W. W. Poindexter has a lease on the tailing bed on the old Grand Central mill, about a mile below Fairbank on the San Pedro, has received a telegram from Mr. Poindexter to the effect that the sampling works in San Francisco had discovered a way to successfully handle the tailings so that they could be worked at a profit.

For several months Messrs. Macia and Poindexter have been trying to discover a way in which the tailings could be handled successfully but every plan that they tried failed to get the values out of the tailings. The tailings will average about 3.80% in gold and silver, but contain in the neighborhood of seven per cent copper. The copper being so strong that the cyanide process, which is generally used, failed to work, the copper eating up the cyanide. Every effort on the part of the lessees met with failure so as a last resort they shipped a car of the tailings to San Francisco and another one to New York to sampling works to try and have them test the tailings, and if possible to discover a plan to work them successfully. Mr. Poindexter went to San Francisco to watch the tests and from the advices wired to Mr. Macia the tests there have proved satisfactory.

The tailing bed at the Grand Central mill covers several acres and there is over half a million of dollars in gold and silver in them that has been awaiting some process to take it out.

Messrs. Macia and Poindexter have been working for nearly 90 days to discover the way of successfully handling the tailings and their efforts now seem to be successful and upon the return of Mr. Poindexter, work will be commenced at once in the erection of a plant that will give employment to a number of men.

## Searchlight Starts Cyanide.

The big cyanide plant of the Searchlight Mining & Milling Co. was started up last Wednesday. The accumulated pile of tailings, some several thousand tons, will be put through, the object being to clean up so that in the future the tailings can be worked direct.

No work of any consequence will probably be undertaken under ground pending the installation of the larger pumps, the contract for which was closed some weeks ago.—Searchlight Bulletin.

## Biliousness and Constipation.

For years I was troubled with biliousness and constipation, which made life miserable for me. My appetite failed me. I lost my usual force and vitality. Pepsin preparations and cathartics only made matters worse. I do not know where I should have been today had I not tried Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. The tablets relieve the ill feeling at once, strengthen the digestive functions, purify the stomach, liver and blood, helping the system to do its work naturally.—Mrs. Rosa Potts, Birmingham, Ala. These tablets are for sale by H. H. Watkins.

# DR. PRICE'S

## Cream Baking Powder

is the most efficient and perfect of leavening agents.

MADE FROM PURE CREAM OF TARTAR

No alum, lime or ammonia.